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VOL. VII-No. 114.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

DISEASE

DEPRIVED OF ITS HORRORS BY PURI-FYING AND ENRICHING THE BLOOD. NOW IS THE TIME TO USE A PRE-VENTIVE.

There is None Equal to Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sareaparilla.

PURE AND HEALTHY RLOOD RESISTS PERSONAL PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PERSONS ASSESSMENT OF THE PERSON OF THE PERS

IN THE SPRING MONTHS the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONC. NTRATED EXTRACT OF BARSAPA BILLAR IS AN EXECUTE OF BARSAPA BILLAR IS AN EXECUTE OF BARSAPA OF THE PALLID OHEEK,

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION. HEREEEEEEEEE Which have an over 18 EEKERREKEER VAU

TT FRADICATES ERUPTIVE and ULCERA TIVE DISEASES of the THROAT. NOSE, EVES, EVE LIDS, ECALP, and SKIN, which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the evil effects of mercury, and removing all taints, the remnants of DISEASES heredits; y or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and UHLLDREN with perfect SAFETY.

MAMNES HHOL PERFECULTATION OF THE PARTY OF

Of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EX. TRACT OF BARSAPARILLA. It cleauses and renovates the blood, insits the viger of health into the system, and purges out the humors which create disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood.

Scrofulous and Mercurial diseases destroy what-yer parts they may attack. Thousands die annually rom protracted diseases of this class, and from the buse of mercary. Visit any hospital, asylum, and rison, and satisfy yourself of the truthfulness of the section. The system best resists the inroads of hese diseases by a judicious combination of Tonics.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is a Topic of the greatest value—arresting the investrate disease after the glands are destroyed and bones already affected. This is the testimony of all who have used and prescribed it for the last sixteen

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An interesting letter is published in the 'Medico-Cairungical Review,' on the subject of the Extract of Sarsaparilla in certain affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., etc. Speaking of those diseases, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states that 'No remedy is equal to the Extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with the invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken, and yet so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious."

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TWO TABLESPOONFULS of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Labon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoctions as usually made.

The decoction is exceedingly troublesome, as it is necessary to prepare it every day, and the syrup is still more objectionable, as it is weaker than the decoction; for a fluid saturated with sugar is susceptible of holding in solution much less extractive matter than water alone, and the syrup is otherwise objectionable, for the patient is frequently naussated, and the stomach qurefited by the large proportion of sugar the patient is obliged to take with each dose of Sarsaparilla, and which is of no use whatever except to keep the decoction from apolling. Here the advantages and superiority of the Fuld Extract, in a comparative view, are strikingly manifest.

SANTOLLE SERAT BUT LOWER BUT TELEFFEEFE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES KIDNEY DISHASES. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES RHEUMATISM. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES URINARY DISEASES. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES GRAVEL. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES STRICTURES. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU . CURES DROPSY.

For the diseases named above, and for WEAK-NESSES and PAINS IN THE BACK, FEMALE COMPLAINTS and DISORDERS arising from ex-cess of any kind, it is invaluable.



THE TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARE and are also in very general use in all the State HOS-PITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTION: throughout the land, as well as in private practice and are considered as invaluable remedies.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 Broadway, New York, and No. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia, Sold by Druggists Everywhere, Beware of Counterfeits.

"CHERRY HILL."

The Thirty-eighth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Mastern Pealtentiary -The Operations of the Prison During the Venr 1866-The Criminals of Philadelphia and New York City.

We have received from the Hon. Richard Vaux, President of the Board, an advance copy of the Thirty-eighth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary, showing the operations of that institution during the year 1866. The report is a large pamphlet of 134 pages, and contains many facts of importance, especially to those who are interested in the punishment and prevention of crime. The present officers of the Prison consist of the fol-

lowing gentlemen:-Inspectors-Richard Vaux, Alexander Henry, Thomas H. Powers, Furman Sheppard, and

Thomas H. Powers, Furman Sheppard, and Anthony J. Drexel,
President of the Board—Richard Vanx.
Treasurer—Furman Sheppard.
Secretary—Thomas H. Powers.
Warden—John S. Halloway.
Resident Physician—Henry M. Klapp, M. D. Moral Instructor—Rev. John Ruth.
Clerk—A. J. Gurt, M. D.
At the outset of their report, the Inspectors state that there has been a notable increase in crime during the past year, not only in our own State, but throughout the country. They regret the present tendency of the inhabitants of the rural districts to migrate to the great centres of population, which is most unfortunate, and may be traced to the generally received opinion that in these more densely populated commumay be traced to the generally received opinion that in these more densely populated communities the equality of all in the race for wealth is forced by a universal effort to secure it. The tendency of the young to live without labor is increasing, any means of obtaining a livelihood being considered preferable to manual labor by them. These facts the Inspectora justly regard as inimical to the real welfare of a people.

In this connection, the report presents a valuable series of tables, exhibiting the comparative condition of crime in the cities of Philadelphia and New York during the years 1865 and 1866, from which we extract the following:—

Sentenced by the Courts.	New Yor	Philada	Remarks.
To State Prison in 1865 To State Prison in 1866	396 495	67	329 excess in N.Y 629 excess in N.Y
Increase of 1866 over 1865.	90	1	in New York. In Philadelphia.
To County Prisons in 1865 To County Prisons in 1865		408 486	1572 excess in N.Y 1435 excess in N.Y
Increase	4	83	in Philadelphia, in New York,
To House of Refuge in To House of Refuge in	287	361	C. H. Lakes, viber table
Increase	752		in New York; in Philadelphia,

ad at animal of the ball put

ently hel-	100	Populat	ton.			Crin	unati	la:
City.	lists a sow to	1	iprease.	tr cost	1	85	icrease.	er cent.

The result of this comparison is very favorable to Philadelphia. And when we remember that the actual increase in the population of this city is much greater than the above estimate, the figures become even more tayorable to our own moral condition; while it is well known that New York has actually decreased in population, although the number of its con-victed criminals has increased by nearly 33 per

The operations of the Eastern Penitentiary for the year 1866, as compared with 1865, were as

1860	1866.	
25 15	Received	
41	Total569	
58	Whole Population	
13	Total217	
15	Served out apprenticeship	

Never apprenticed. "It need not be argued from these facts," says the Report, "that crime is the direct consequence, in most of these cases, of those deprayed moral influences which assert their power in association, and which produce their effects by contamination. Crimes are thus engendered like diseases, for in each a pestilential pre-disposition exists, and the favoring principle of contact, unresisted by constitutional ability, ripens into maidies and crimes. It becomes ripens into maiadles and crimes. It becomes therefore of singular importance that the subject of our social condition should ever be carefully considered by the Christian philan-thropist, as well as the enlightened statesman, careinly considered by the christan parlam, thropist, as well as the enlightened statesman, in order that by the wisest legislation, and the most comprehensive benevolence, preventive and remedial agencies may be established to correct and render innocuous those inherent causes of crime, in communities in which civically agency to be handlend when I falls to

lization ceases to be beneficent when it falls to be pervading."

The Report further claims that "the increase of crime at the present time should therefore be less considered as a transitory or exceptional condition of society, that as presenting the urgent necessity for a careful examination into our system of social polity."

The Eastern Penitentiary was established in 1820. Since then the population of the Eastern District and the number of prisoners received into the Penitentiary have been as follows, at

stated beriod	(8)	Dulgananan
Year, 1830	Population.	Prisoners Received.
1840		180
1860	2,009,811 2,263,440	239

A comparison of these figures shows that, although the increase in the population has been only a little over 300 per cent, the increase in the number of prisoners received yearly has been more than 700 per cent, while the indications of the last two years are that the percentage in the increase of convicts will not diminish.

lage in the increase of convicts will not diminish.

"These facts," says the Report, "fail in any teaching, if they do not awaken in the reflective mind the conclusion that penal science is becoming of necessity an element in civilization. All efforts to attain true civilization must assuredly fail, unless directed to the individual condition of each member of the community. The highest state of social condition being the objective fact to be reached, it can only be attained by the conviction that society is but the aggregation of individuals in harmonious unity. Therefore it is the theory of the Pennsylvania system of penitentiary discipline rests on the philosophy of the individual and personal relation of each convict to this system. For nearly a quarter of a century the advocates of the separate system of penitentiary discipline have not only expressed their faith in this theory, but they have also yearly presented facts by which to prove its truth. Alter such a period of experiment, it may now be permitted to state, as the result ascertained, that the best system of punishment for crime is the individual system, as distinguished from class or congregational discipline. The idea which for so long a time has occupied the diminish.

uninformed mind, that solitude and isolation were the only interpretations of the Pennsylvania plan, has been forced to yield to that truer and more perfect translation of our system which is presented under the higher signification of the individual or personal treatment of those convicted of crimes against sected happiness or the laws which ereals and social happiness, or the laws which create and

protect it."
On the lat of January there were 569 prisoners in the Penitentiary; but as there are only 540 cells, it has been necessary to put more than one in some of them. The effect of this has been prejudicial to the system of discipline. The Inspectors therefore insist upon the necessary to put more than the protection of the peniter of the pen

White males.... White females... 312 Total whites... 239 322 17 Mulatto males 20 Total molattoes . Black males. Black females... 22 Total blacks Total males 255

263 364 ...101 Grand total. The ages of those admitted were as follows,-No. Ages.14 40 to 45...87 45 to 50...98 50 to 60... No. Inder 18 years...

Total.

.364

Of these, 208 were unmarried, 140 were married, 7 had been living separate, 7 were widowers, and I was a widow. Of the whole number, 52 were illiterate, 57 could read only, and 275 could read and write, 77 were abstainers from all intoxicating drinks, 166 were moderate drinkers, 83 sometimes drawk to intoxication, and 38 were frequently to be found in that condition. Among the number there were 151 who had followed the occupation of laborers, 17 who had been boatmen and sailors, 9 who had gained their livelihood in various ways connected with inverns, 16 who were waiters or servants, and 16 who had followed no particular occupation. The remaining 155 were distributed among 61 different occupations.

The nativities of those received were as follows:—

Africa Total foreign..... 79

The employments in the Prison of those re-ceived were as follows:— 20 Cordwainers 48 Shoefitting 20 4 Idle.

1829, the number of whites received has been 4448; the number of blacks, 1236; giving a total of 5684. Of these there have been discharge 1 in various ways 3942 whites, and 1173 blacks—a

total of 5115.

The Moral Instructor reports that during the year he has made 6923 visits to the different prisoners, or an average of about 9 to each individual. He has also circulated among them 32 550 pages of religious reading, in the form of tracts and Sunday School papers, while nearly 30 per cent of the inmates have been on the school rolls, with very gratifying results.

JEFF. DAVIS.

HE STILL REMAINS AT THE NEW YORK HOTEL-HIS PROBABLE DEPARTURE FOR MONTREAL . TO-MORROW.

Mr. Davis still remains at the New York Hotel. It is stated that he has been laboring under an attack of indisposition, which, although not very severe, compelled him to defer his projected visit to his children in Canada. From the time of his arrival he has not once left the hotel, and has not even stirred from his rooms. Should he be well enough, he will probably leave New York to-morrow evening for Montreal.

Yesterday comparatively few visitors called to see him throughout the day, but in the evening the thronged condition of the hotel showed that he was still an object of considerable interest to the large number of his former adherents who have removed, since the breaking up of the Rebellion, to this city. The character of the gentlemen present was pretty conclusively indicated by an occasional grey coat, which, however, was of course shorn of its original round brass buttons.

His nephew, General Davis, circulates freely about the hotel, but seems extremely anxious to keep the movements of his uncle as secret and as private as possible. He professes to have no positive information as to Mr. Davis departure, or as to his future plans.

DAVIS' RECEPTION IN CANADA. JEFF. DAVIS TO RECEIVE THE HOSPITALITY OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL-THE SEMI-OFFICIAL JOUR-NAL ON THE MATTER-THE MAYOR-THE DAVIS

FAMILY-HOW THEY LIVE, ETC. MONTREAL, C. E., May 16.—The Minerva (French semi-official journal here) tells its readers that "Mr. Davis, the heroic President of the late Southern Confederacy, may be looked for to-day or to-morrow," and that the city will be proud to give him its hospi-No doubt the paper speaks by authotality.' rity, and the Mayor being a Mr. Starnes, a man who is devoted to the party in power, and shares their pro-Confederate (Southern) views, it is very likely that Davis on his arrival will receive something like the hospitality

The present Ministry have taken the tone from England, and spoken unofficially in favor of the late Rebel concern, and grieved for its sudden downfall; they were also jubilant at the apparent establishment of an empire in Mexico, and lachrymose as its sudden dissolu-tion. Therefore it may be inferred that there will be shaking of hands and a good deal of other nonsense between Davis and the conservative, i. c., the anti-American party on that great offender's arrival here.

THE DAVIS PAMILY. Davis comes to see his children, it is re-

ported. They are at school, while Mrs. Howell and Miss Howell, with "Willie," live on Little St. James street, in a house formerly occupied by Dr. Nelson, who was concerned in the insurrections of 1837-38. The street is narrow and the house an old one of three stories. The family live plainly and very quietly. Mrs. Howell may be seen occasion ally, sitting reading at the window, her white hair attracting attention to her. Of Miss

Howell very little is seen. They shifted about a good deal at first, having lived in the west end, the north end, and the east end of the city, living longest on Richmond square. Now they live in the centre of the city. It will be a joyful sight for them to see old Jeff after so long an absence. Of the children, the young girl is at the convent of Le Sacré Cœur (the Sacred Heart) and the low is at the Lannowville College. Thay the boy is at the Lennoxville College. They will come to Montreal to see their liberated father .- N. Y. Herald.

THE SOUTH.

NEW ORLEANS.

THREATENING STATE OF AFFAIRS - PRECAU TIONARY MEASURES OF THE MILITARY AUTHO-RITIES-PITHY SPEECH OF GENERAL MOWER, ETC. New Orleans, May 17.—General Sheridan telegraphed yesterday to General Hartsuff, from Galveston, to issue an order forbidding all persons in this city from carrying firearms. He also telegraphed as follows:—"Let the firemen's festival go on. Hold troops in readiness to suppress a riot if necessary, keeping the Custom House as your base of operations, and if necessary call on the naval commander to blace his sbips opposite the foot of Canal street."

The foregoing instructions are to be carried

sary can on the navar comminder to blace his shins opposite the foot of Canal street."

The foregoing instructions are to be carried out, on the supposition that trouble in the city is anticipated

General Mower addressed the rioters yesterday, when two hundred passed his headquarters on their way to the new Basin, brandishing clubs, and threatening to lynch the contractors there, as follows: — 'If you feel yourselves wronged you must apply to the proper authorities for redress, and you shall have it; but if you take this thing into your own hands, you may lose what rights you already possess. If you go on with this rioting, by the eternal God I will throw grape and canister into you. Now disperse, and go to your homes, or to your work." The mob immediately dispersed.

There was a small affair of a like character to-day, being an attempt on the part of the mob to day, being an attempt on the part of the mob to prevent others from working. The police

made several arrests. The military was reviewed to day, and a gun-boat has been ordered in front of the city. All

GENERAL ORD AT LITTLE ROCK. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 17.—General Ord has arrived here. He come to complete arrangements for the appointment of Boards of Relistration in the different counties. Boards are already appointed in six counties, but there will probably be a delay of two or three weeks before registering commences. Everything looks favorable for a general registering of those entitled. On Monday General Ord returns to Vicksburg. turns to Vicksburg.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD. REGISTA. "ON IN THE FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT.

General Schofield on Wedvesday Issued a general order prescribing regulations for the registration of voters. Among the provisions are the following:

All questions of the right of persons to be registered must be decided by the full Board, and persons shall vote only in the district or ward where they are registered. For the purpose of scentring a just registered. ward where they are registered. For the purpose of securing a just registration, and to prevent the registration of any person not entitled to vote—three white and three colored persons, voters of the District, shall be selected by the Board, who shall be allowed to remain with the Board, and who shall have the privilege, and whose duty it shall be, as well as that of each member of the Board, to challenge the right of any person to be registered who, in the opinion of the person challenging, is disqualified as a voter by reason of any of the causes set forth in the act of Congress. Upon such challenge being made, the Board shall examine the person presenting himself for registration in reference to each clause of disqualification mentioned in said act and the act supplementary thereto. Evidence shall also be heard, if offered, to substantiate the cause of challenge, or to rebut that offered in support of it. In registering the voters, the names of the white and colored persons registered shall be entered in separate columns. Three separate lists shall be kept.

columns. Three separate lists shall be kept. The first shall contain the names of all voters who shall be registered without challenge, after taking the prescribed oath. The second, those who may be registered after challenge made, and the third, those who may be rejected upon challenge. Two weeks or more after the registration has been completed, and after ten days' public notice, the Board shall reconvene at the place of registration for the correction of the

place of registration for the correction of the published lists, at which time additional evidence may be heard in reference to the cases of those rejected or those improperly registered. Boards of Registration snath have the power to summon witnesses, and compel their attendance in any case of contested registration, and the power to suppress disorder and over and the power to suppress disorder and pre-serve the peace at and in the vicinity of the place of registration. For these purposes they may call upon the local civil authorities, or the nearest commander of troops, or they may at their discretion summon a special police force for the purpose.

THE RISTORI FAREWELL.

The benefit and farewell performance of Madame Adelaide Ristori took place last evening at the Francais, the only metropolitan theatre that has been honored by the presence of the reigning tragedienne. "Medea," in which an American audience first welcomed this estimable actress, was given with the following distribution:—

M'me Adelaide Ristori
Signora Luiga Glech
Signora Virginia Casati
Signora Gulia Bovini
Signori Gulia Bovini
Signori Gulia Romini
Signori Geare Ristori
Signori Geare Ristori
Graziosa Glech
Gabriella Romini
Signor Giovanni Tesero Medea.... urse of the Creusa Melanto | Sons of Medea | hief of the People...... The performance was highly impressive, and he audience shared the feeling of regret which Madame Ristori exhibited unmistakably dur-ing the scenes, and which later was verbally expressed by her in the subjoined felicitous vein:—

MADAME RISTORI'S VALUDICIORY. "Ladies and Gentiemen:—This is the first moment of profound serrow I have known in this country. To bid adieu to New York, the birth-place of my success—to say farewell to the United States, that have received me everywhere with open arms—awakens emotions too ceep for any words my poor to gue can enter. My visit to America is the grand event of my life—grand in its hardihood, but grander still in its triumphs. Your enthusiasm, your munificence, your goodsees, I shall remember, long and gratefully remember, till memory decays and my heart ceases to throb. Adieu."

Madame Ristori and company will embark for Brest, on board the steamer Vilre de Paris, this afternoon at 3 o'clock—an hour which preciudes the possibility of giving a supplemental matinee. In chroulding the departure of the artist who for the period of eight months has exacted homage alike from press and public throughout the country, we cannot forbear administering the consolatory posteript that, according to Mr. Grau's present calculations, the coming fall will witness her calculations, the coming fall will witness her return to our shores. A renewal of interest in her finished performances will then occur during a brief term, after which the long contemplated trip to Havana will probably be made.

The benefit last night netted a handsome sum, although the house was not uncomfortably crowded.
The performance was the 170th in which Madame Ristori has appeared in the United States.—N. Y. World.

—The impropriety of pew sales is agitating the Methodists of Indiana.

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

Fenian Trials Concluded-Arrival Out of the Colorado-Noon Report of Markets and Finance.

DUBLIN, May 18—Noon.—The trial of the Fenian prisoners, Flood, Duffy, and Cody, were concluded last night, and, as in the cases of Burke and Doran, they were found guilty. Their sentences will probably be pronounced

FLORENCE, May 18-Noon.-A despatch has

Florence, May 18—Noon.—A despatch has been received announcing the arrival of the United States frigate Colorado and the tender Froite at Messins.

London, May 18—Noon.—The Money Market is firmer, and consols have advanced to 92½; Eric Railroad shares, 41¾; Illinois Central, 76; U. S. Flve twenties, 72½.

Liverpool, May 18—Noon.—Cotton is quiet; the sales for to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales; middling uplands, 11¾d.; Orleans 11¾d.

Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 41s. Other articles unchanged. Provisions firmer. Pork buoyant, at 78s, 6d.; Beef, 127s, 6d.; Cheese, 67s, for fine. Ashes, 33s. Other articles unchanged.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Important Habeas Corpus Case—Funeral of a City Official, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] Baltimone, May 18.—A very important habeas corpus case, involving the question of involuntary apprenticing colored children, and the right of Judge Bond under the recent legislative enactment, designed to take from him the power of deciding habeas corpus cases outside of the city, is now being argued in the City court.

Court.
The funeral of Dr. Keyser, late President of the Second Branch of the City Council, will take place to-morsow, and will be attended by all the city authorities.
A great sensation exists here regarding the trial of the new fire-extinguisher.
There is much jealousy here regarding the new militia organization, and a division of public sentiment is likely to break the whole thing up.

Affairs in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—On the twenty-first of last February, Frank Woodall, one of the cashiers of Adams' Express Company in this city, mysteriously disappeared, taking with him, as is alleged, fifteen hundred dollars of the company's money. He has just been arested in Washington, brought here, and committed to jail to be tried for grand larceny. Ira H. Taylor, Auditor of the Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad, committed suicide in Georgia last Sunday, by blowing out his brains. He left a note stating that he was tending towards insanity, and preferred to die.

The Old School Presbyter and Assembly, which is in session here, resolved to-day to meet next year in Washington.

The Financial Troubles at New Orleans. New Orleans, May 17.—Jacob Barker's Bank of Commerce could no longer sustain the run upon it, and suspended this morning. The assets of the First National are being every prospect of

examined by the stockholders and capitalists. business at an early day. The meeting of stockholders adjourned until Monday, awaiting the action of capitalists.

Arrival of Steamers. New York, May 18 .- The steamers Atalanta and Britanuia have arrived from Loudon. Their advices have been anticipated.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, May 18.—Stocks active. Chicago and Rock Island, 88%; Reading, 103%; Canton Company, 48; Erie, 62%; Cleveland and Toledo, Il3; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 72%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96; Michigan Central, 67%; New York Central, 67%; Michigan Central, 67%; New York Central, 67%; Illinois Central, 18; Cumberland preferred, 30; Virgiois 68, 66; Missouri 68, 97; Hudson River, 101%; U. S. Five twenties, 1864, 169%; do. 1858, 169%; do. 1858, 169%; fol. 1858, 169%; id. 1858, 169%; signt do., 110%; Gold, 185%. Sterling Exchange, 109%; signt do., 110%; Gold, 185%.

The shipments of gold will probably reach two millions. It is reported that there will be a loss of Legalteneers in the forthcoming Bank statement.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Cotton quiet; sales at 22%; Flour dull and declined 10c; 40°0 bbis. sold; State at 810°86@1415; Ohto, \$18750@15 76; Western, \$10°80.215 10; Southern, \$13°80@15 76; Western, \$10°80.215 10; Southern, \$13°80@15 80; Western, \$10°80.25 for new, Cats active and ic. higher; 3000 bush. sold; State, 81c; Western, 87c. Rye quiet and steady; 120°0 bush. sold at 172. Beef quiet and steady; 120°0 firm; new Mess, \$23°25, Lard quiet. Whisky quiet.

EQUAL RIGHTS. LETTER FROM LUCY STONE.

The following letter from Lucy Stone was received too late to be read at the recent anniversary in New York:—
Lawrence, Kansas, May 6,—My Dear Miss Anthony:—I hope your Convention will not fail to set in in its true light the position of those editors in New York who are branding fall to set in in its true light the position of those editors in New York who are branding as "the infamous thirteen" the men who in the New Jersey Legislature voted against negro suffrage, while they themselves give the whole weight of their journals against woman's right to vote. They use the terms "universal and impartial suffrage," when they mean only negro suffrage; and they do it to hide a dark skin, and an unpopulor client. They know that "a lie will keep its throne a whole age longer if it skulk behind the shadow of some fair seeming name. In New Jersey, a negro father is legally entitled to his children, but no mother in New Jersey, black or white, has any legal right to her children.

In New Jersey a widow may live forty days in the house of her decrased husband without paying rent, but the negro widower, just like the white widower, may remain in undisturbed possession of house and property. A negro man can sell his real estate, and make a valid deed, but no wife in that State can do so without her husband's consent. A negro man in New Jersey may will all his property as he pleases, but no wife in the State can will her personal property at all, and if she will her real estate with her husband's consent, he may revoke that consent any time before the will is admitted to probate, thus rendering her

read salate with her husband's consent, he may revoke that consent any time before the will is admitted to probate, thus rendering her will null and vold. The women of New Jersey went to the Legislature last winter on their own petition, for the right of suffrage. Twenty-three members voted for them, thirty-two voted against them. But the editors who now find unmeasured words to express their contempt for "the infamous thirteen" who voted against the negro, were as dumb as death when this vote was cast against women. The contempt for "the infamous thirteen" who voted against the negro, were as dumb as death when this vote was cast against women. The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says that Charles Samner and Thaddeus Stevens give it as their opinion that New Jersey will not have a republican form of government until they put the word "while" out of their Constitution. Do these gentlemen mean to asy that when New Jersey has given her 8000 negro men, the yote she will have a republican form of government, while 134,000 women of that State are still without it? and not only without it, but blasted by laws which are a disgrace to the civilization of the age; and of these laws, not one afficies or affects the negro man. The Rebels, who starved our brave boys in Andersonville, and made ornaments of their bones, these mes, positors, guilty of the highest crime known to our laws, are to be punished by having their right to vote taken away. Of what erime are American women guilty that they are to be compelled to stand on a pointeal platform with such men as these.

peace can be secured by merely giving suffrage to colored men, while that sacred right is denied to millions of American women. That scanty shred of justice, good as far as it goes, is utterly inadequate to meet the emergency of this hour. Men of every race and color may vote, but if the women are excluded our legislation will still lack that moral tone for want of which the nation is to-day drifting towards ruin.

There is no other name given by which the country can be saved but that of woman. "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." Women are governed. Negroes are governed, and should give their consent. Will men never learn that a principle which God has made true. He has also made it safe to apply? Ay, more, that a principle He has made true, it is not safe not to apply! The problem for the American statesmen to-day is no narrow question of races, but how to embody in our institutions a guarantee for the rights of every citizen. The solution is easy. Base government on the consent of the governed, and each class will protect itself. Put this one great principle of universal suffrage, irrespective of sex or color, into the foundation of our temple of Liberty, and it will rise in fair and beautiful proportions. "Without the sound of a hammer, or the noise of any instrument," to stand at last "perfect and entire, wanting nothing." Omit it, and only "He whe sees the end from the beginning" knows thron what other national wors we must be driven, before we learn that the path of justice is the only path to peace and safety.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, May 18, 1867.

Saturday, May 18, 1967.

The Stock Market, as we have noticed for some time past, continues very dull, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds were firmly held. July 1865 5-20s sold at 108, no change, and June 7:30s at 105;@1052, an advance of 2; 392 was bid for 10-40s; 109 for 1862 5-20s; 1111 for 6s of 1881; and 106; for August 7:30s. City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 102.

Railroad shares were dull.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing.

nothing doing.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Canal shares were in fair demand.
Coal shares were in demand. 3 was bid for New York and Middle; 44 for Fulton; 24 for Green Mountain, and 34 for Big Mountain.
Quotations of Gold—104 A. M., 137; 11 A. M., 137; 12 M., 137; 1 P. M., 137, a decline of 4 on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street FIRST BOARD.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, May 18.—Bark—The stock of Quercitron is light, and No. 1 is in fair demand at \$42 8 ton.

The season for Cloverseed and Timothy is oven, Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at \$4506@3.10.

Flour—Trade continues in the same spiritiess condition noted for several days past, and prices are weak. There is no shipping demand, and the home consumers purchase only enough to supply their im-

weak. There is no shipping demand, and the home consumers purchase only enough to supply their immediate wants; sales of a few hundred barrels at \$450 at 10 for superfine, \$10.50 at 10 for extras, \$12.20 at 10 for superfine, \$10.50 at 10 for extras, \$12.20 at 10 for superfine, \$10.50 at 10 for extras, \$12.20 at 10 for superfine, \$10.50 at 10 for extras, \$12.20 at 10 fo

—A few days ago near Bethlehem, in this State, a father aged seventy-three years was presented by his blooming wife of fitty-three years with a stout, healthy boy. -An important discovery of a silk plant has

been made in Peru. The silk is enclosed in a pod, and is pronounced superior to the production of the silkworm.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..... STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Chase, Crossman, Providence, Lathbury,
Wickersham & Co.,
Barque W. A. Farnsworth, Williams, Rockland, do.,
Barque Duppell, Romus, Bremen, L. Westergaard & Barque Duppen, Romus, Bremen, B. Mason & Co.
Co.
Brig O. C. Clary, Bryant, Mayaguez, J. Mason & Co.
Brig America, McKenzie, Picton, Warren, Greug &
Morris.
Schr F. N. Tower, Perry, Bangor,
Schr E. Nickerson, Nickerson, Boston, Mershan &
Cloud.
Schr B. Souder, Wooster, Pembroke, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Bonny Boat, Kelly, Boston, M. S. Bulkley.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Ital. brig Errichetts, Filliberti, 70 days from Palermo. with fruit, etc., to Isaac Jennes & Oo. Schr R. L. Tay, Baker, it days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to captain.

Schr Camilla, Huribut, 14 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Gaskill & Son.

Schr Ruby, Cobb, 4 days from Newburyport, with nidse, to captain. odse, to captain. Schr James House, Gage, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.

Schr Ronny Boat, Kelly, 5 days from Boston, in bal-last to captain.

Barque Penusylvania, from Genoa.

MEMORANDA

Ships Westmoreland, Hammond: Devant, Needham; Bessle Crosby, Crosby: Tonawands, Julius; and Zouave, Whitmore, for Pulladelphia, were at Liverpool ith inst.

Steamship Bosphorus, for Beston and Philadelphia, at Liverpool ith inst.

Brig Almon Rowell, Fanning, hence, at Salem 18th instant. Brig Gen. Banks, Ketchum, hence, at Providence ich jost Schr E. A. Bartell, bound S., was spoken Eh Inst., lat. 25 30, lop. 30 30. Schr E. O. Paine, Doane, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portsud 16th inst. Schrs Dirigo, Baker, sud Gertrude, Caldwell, hence, at Boston 16th Inst. at Boston 16th Inst.
Schrs Brandywine, Henderson: Wm. M. Wilson,
Brows: J. M. Vannes, Burdge: and J. W. Knight, Plum,
for Philadelphia, salled from Providence 16th Inst.
Schr A. Rammond, Paine, bence, at Portland 18th Schr A. Hammond, Paine, hence, at Fortland 18th instant.
Schrs Ploughboy, Hallett: H. W. Godfrey, Sears: F. Edwards, Bolee; J. C. Babcock, Fisher: S. H. Cody, Crowell: and M. Tilton, Fritzinger, hence, at Salem 18th inst.
Schr Alfda, Lambert, trom Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport isth inst.
Schr Jes. Hathaway, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 18th inst.
Schr S. Hathaway, for Philadelphia, sailed from New-port 18th inst.
Schr Triumph, Chester, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 18th inst.
Schr Triumph, Chester, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 18th inst.
Schr Amce Faikenburg, Tirrell, hence, at Fail River 18th inst. Sohr L. A. May, Baker, hence, at Beverly 15th inst.
Sohr Barah Purves, Jones, for Philadelphia, sailed
from Baker's Landing 16th inst.
Sohra L. D. Small, Tics, and Nellie D, Shelborn;
hence, at Danvers 14th inst.
Bohrs C. R. Vickery, Babbitt, and Amelia, Beebe,
for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 18th inst.